

ENRIGHT SAYS HE'S REFORMED THE 'VILLAGE'

Bad Spots in Greenwich Were 'Promoted by Grafters' for Strangers.

REPORT LAUDS POLICE

'Vice and Gambling Driven From Streets and Pursued to Hiding Places.'

NEWSPAPERS ASSAILED

Commissioner Complains of Exaggerated Tales and Attitude That Injures City.

The reform of Greenwich Village and its restoration to respectability is one of the achievements listed by Commissioner Richard Enright in his report, sent yesterday to the Mayor, of the operations of the Police Department for the year 1919. The report is a book of 304 pages, yet it is all too small, the Commissioner says, for any pen to convey an adequate chronicle of the many interesting incidents indelibly written on the blotter of the department.

"For a year or two prior to January 1, 1918," the Commissioner says on page 34, "there had grown up in Greenwich Village a series of Bohemian restaurants which had attracted to it a host of sightseers and morbid minded persons with a jaded appetite for sensation. Among those who came were many of the degenerate type of both sexes, who participated in the absurd diversions offered at these places at high prices, and danced to jazz music with all of the ridiculous and sometimes suggestive and disgusting conduct which is characteristic of such resorts."

"A Chinese funeral or a Hopi Indian snake dance would be far more interesting and entertaining, but a certain foolish and degenerate appetite for the unusual or sensational, mostly recruited from outside New York, promoted by sightseers and other parasites, kept these places alive and proved that Barnum was right regarding the mental capacity of some people."

"These conditions immediately receded after the action of this department, which resulted in the closing of these disreputable places, and the law, as they are no longer allowed to flout the law or to cater to the depraved tastes of their regular clientele, this section will soon become unattractive to the sightseer and will be restored to its proper status of a respectable residential and business neighborhood."

Enright Praises His Men.

Praise for the Police force in its every activity, particularly in its handling of perplexing conditions induced by the war, is generously distributed by the Commissioner.

"Outward order and decency, not long since proclaimed the highest standard of police efficiency along these lines, have been fully sustained," he says, "and vice and gambling not only driven from the streets and public places but from the houses and back alleys and hiding places, wherever found. We are gaining ground every day, and there is abundant proof that the city is far cleaner and more wholesome in this respect than ever before."

In several places the Commissioner complains of antagonism on the part of the press. He says it published "exaggerated stories of crime and lawlessness," which "served only to advertise the business of the criminal and to attract criminals from far and near."

Later he described the Police Department as "the most thoroughly discussed, the most generally admired and the most viciously assailed of any department of public service." He finds that "libelous attacks on the city by critics who depict it as 'a modern Sodom and Gomorrah' drives many intending visitors and traders to other places."

"Almost daily," says the Commissioner, "certain newspapers of this city have asserted that news of burglaries, larcenies and other crimes were being suppressed or hidden by the police by orders of the present administration. This statement is false. There has been no change in the procedure in this regard during the last twenty years, during which time reports of crime and lawlessness have never been given to the press."

Why Crimes Are Kept Quiet.

"Members of the Department, particularly members of the detective force, who have to deal with these cases have merely been directed not to discuss cases under investigation, nor until after a solution has been reached. This procedure is entirely proper and justifiable in the interest of public justice and sane and sound police practice. Of course this does not place the police in the position of suppressing the news of crime, but it does place them in the position of not publishing the news of crime until they have been given to the press."

In his statistical tables Commissioner Enright compares the year 1919 with 1917, the last year of Arthur Wood's administration. The number of arrests made and sentences served in 1917 was

MORE CRIMES SINCE MACSWINEY FUNERAL

Ireland Reports 24 Mail Raids, 4 Sinn Féin Attacks.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Crime in Ireland increased largely immediately after the funeral of Lord Mayor MacSwiney, according to the latest statistics, which record 24 mail raids in the week ended November 6, as compared with 19 the previous week and 80 for the week ended October 23.

Nine police barracks were damaged or destroyed, 24 raids were carried out on the mails and 4 Sinn Féin raids for arms occurred, 10 policemen were killed, 24 wounded and 11 others shot at, 3 soldiers were killed, 15 were wounded and 12 were shot at, 45 arrests were made for outrages or political offences.

Since January 1 105 policemen have been killed and 218 wounded, 32 soldiers have been killed and 99 wounded.

MISSOURI FOR ENFORCEMENT.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 10.—Returns available to-night from last week's elections indicated that the referendum proposition on the Statewide prohibition enforcement act had won by approximately 90,000 votes.

Not how much you earn—but how much you save!—Save! Save! Save!—Advt. Mercantile Trust Co., 115 Broadway—Advt. When you need HELP you need THE NEW YORK HERALD—Want Ad. pages—

\$200,000 IN DRUGS SEIZED BY RAIDERS IN EAST SIDE FLAT

Federal and City Officials Cooperate, Finding 2,000,000 Grains of Morphine, Heroin and Cocaine Ready for Pedlers.

Ralph H. Oyster, head of the Narcotic Unit, Internal Revenue Department, and Acting Detective Captain Scherb, commanding the narcotics squad from Police Headquarters, led five Government and city detectives in a raid on Santo Paresi's flat on the top floor of 35 Madison street last night. The result was the confiscation of the most amazing and largest cache of morphine, cocaine, heroin and opium ever uncovered in this city, and possibly, in America.

They declare that they found at least 2,000,000 grains of morphine, heroin and cocaine and a large bowl of opium. In addition they found a bag containing several thousand dollars in bills and a box in which almost \$1,000 in small bills and coin had been thrown. Hundreds of empty bottles and tubes ready to be filled and hawked about the streets by pedlers were discovered.

Apothecary measures and weighing apparatus, many graduated beakers and test tubes, a bale of wrapping paper, many balls of twine and other evidences of great industry and big business were discovered.

Paresi was not at home when the detectives attacked the place. His wife made a vain attempt to prevent the men entering. Two of her five children were playing on the floor. One was rolling cocaine tubes over a bit of linoleum while the other was having the time of his life rattling a funnel and a strainer around inside a crock in which a small amount of whitish powder still remained. Paresi came home in the midst

IRISH THREATEN REPRISALS HERE

British Embassy Calls Attention of State Department to Letter.

SENT FROM NEW YORK

English in America Will Pay Penalty, Says Message of 'J. V. O'Connor.'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The British Embassy announced to-day it had taken steps to call the attention of the State Department to a message recently received by the British Chief Secretary for Ireland, dated New York and threatening reprisals against Englishmen resident in the United States "if there are any more reprisals in Ireland on and after the fourteenth day of November." The New York message was sent in the name of the Amalgamated Irish Societies of America and bore the signature of "J. V. O'Connor, president."

At the State Department it was said nothing had been received to-night from the embassy in relation to the message. No comment as to the course the Washington Government might pursue was available.

The New York message was made public by the embassy read:

"We hereby inform and warn you that if there are any more reprisals in Ireland on and after the fourteenth day of November, 1920, that the men of Irish blood in this country and their sympathizers will immediately begin reprisals on Englishmen here who are citizens of the United States. For every man, woman or child who is murdered after the above date by the cowardly English soldiers and police three Englishmen in this country will pay the penalty. Amalgamated Irish Societies of America. (Signed) J. V. O'Connor, President."

The message made public in Washington was termed a "hoax" yesterday by the Irish ambassador to the United States. He said the "Amalgamated Irish Societies of America" does not exist, and that he never heard of "J. V. O'Connor." He said he believed the latter to be a fictitious character used in an effort to discredit Ireland's battle for freedom.

Dr. McCartan's theory was agreed in by Supreme Court Justice Daniel P. Cohalan.

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FEDERAL CHECK SET ON THEATRE TICKET GOUGERS

Collector Edwards Asks Fund to Collect Evidence Against Scalpers.

ORDERS STUBS HELD

Warns Public of Illegality of Certain Prices and of Buyer's Responsibility.

TO COLLECT EXTRA PROFIT

Half Income Over 50 Cents Must Be Paid to U. S. Government.

William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue, declared war yesterday on exorbitant and illegal prices on theatre tickets by firing three tactical shots. He appealed to the public not to share in breaking the law by buying tickets from extortionate brokers. He requested the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington for a fund of \$500 or \$600 with which agents of the Collector's office may buy tickets in an effort to get convictions against scalpers. And, lastly, a circular letter was sent to the management of certain theatres asking them to hold the stubs of tickets for the Collector's investigation.

The Federal Government is interested in the theatre ticket situation here not only because of the 10 per cent. war tax charged on all tickets at the box office, but because ticket brokers are required by Federal statute to return to the Government 50 per cent. of any excess charges above fifty cents. Collector Edwards does not believe this law was being complied with.

Buyers Share the Blame.

"It is an impossibility," he said, "for scalpers to maintain a lucrative business and at the same time comply with the law. Because of that fact people who buy theatre tickets at an excessive price are aiding and abetting in an illegal transaction, and therefore share the blame for breaking the law with the gougers."

"Where \$4.50 is the broker's sale price of a ticket of which the established price is \$2 the broker receives only 75 cents profit if he complies with the law. Furthermore, the price to the purchaser cannot be \$3.50, but must be \$2.55. In order to include the 35 cent admission tax. Three dollars and fifty cents is a common price at which \$2 tickets are sold by small speculators, and still this is a price on which it is impossible for the brokers to figure out their taxes and make returns according to law. The price would be either under \$2.50 or more in order that the price of tickets, admission tax and brokers' tax could be figured out. Whenever a \$2 seat is sold for \$3.50 the buyer has evidence at the moment the price is made that the speculator is breaking the law and becomes a lawbreaker himself."

Free Rein for Mayor.

The collector will give the Mayor all the time he wants to-day to say whatever he wishes regarding city contracts for public schools and other buildings or the Court House job. When he has finished he will be cross examined at length by Mr. Undermyer, who will take up several phases of the school contracts. The Mayor has been asked to produce any correspondence he may have had with Robert P. Brindell, head of the Building Trades Council, or John T. Hietzel, the lawyer, who ran the clearing house for contractors. The Mayor's voluntary appearance relieves the committee of the necessity of serving him with a subpoena.

Mayor Hylan Appeared Yesterday.

Mayor Hylan appeared yesterday to be quite willing to go before the committee and lend any aid he can to showing up crookedness in city contracts. But in answer to the insistent demand from Mr. Undermyer that David Hirschfeld be compelled to cease "his mischievous activities" in running an opposition investigation, the Mayor said he intended not to interfere with the Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Accounts Has a Duty to Perform Under the Law.

The Lockwood committee will insist to-day when the Mayor is on the stand that Mr. Hirschfeld be directed to drop his inquiry.

In a long statement assailing Mr. Undermyer, the Commissioner charged that the chief counsel for the State committee wanted to keep in the limelight all the time. Perhaps Mr. Undermyer's attitude could be explained, Hirschfeld continued, by a report that he may be a candidate for Mayor next autumn. When this was brought to Mr. Undermyer's attention he laughed heartily and said there was "no need of discussing such rubbish."

The Case Against Robert P. Brindell.

Will be completed this week, counsel for the committee expects. Scores of witnesses have been examined in the last three days by Leonard Weinstein and Samuel Berger, associate counsel, and a mass of testimony accumulated bearing directly on the activities of Brindell and his agents.

Not all of this will be presented before the committee in public hearings. The foundations on which to proceed against Brindell have been laid along several distinct lines. The committee can take as much corroborative testimony as it wishes to the Grand Jury without first presenting it at the public hearings, and this will be done.

The Procedure to be Followed in Brindell's Case.

In the event that indictments are returned against any of those named in the new evidence may be saved for presentation in the trials. Sensational stories dealing with the trades council will be told to-day.

To Take Up Larger Questions.

With this phase of the case out of the way the committee will turn its attention next week to the larger questions involved in the housing problem. These will include the operations of big combinations said to exist to regulate prices in all kinds of building materials.

Some of the most prominent men in

NOT A COUNTY FOR COX.

New York State Shows a Clean Bill for Harding.

Gov. James M. Cox, as Democratic candidate for President of the United States, did not carry one county in New York State after all. Complete returns show that Hamilton county, which was reported as giving a small plurality to Cox, actually went for Harding by 878 to 819.

Gov. Alfred E. Smith gave Nathan L. Miller a close run in Hamilton county, the vote being 614 to 674.

AMENDMENTS MADE TO HOME RULE BILL

Report Stage Ended and Third Reading Set for To-day

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The House of Commons to-night concluded the report stage of the home rule for Ireland bill and the third reading of the measure will take place to-morrow.

Several amendments to the bill were agreed to to-day. These provide that control of the police shall be transferred to the Irish Parliament three years after the act comes into operation, and that an absolute majority of the members of each Parliament will be requisite to carry a bill for the fusion of the two Parliaments.

Another amendment accepted makes it the duty of the Central Council of Ireland to frame a plan for the constitution of the second chamber.

POLITICAL INFLUENCE IS DISCLOSED IN EVERY BRANCH OF U. S. SHIPPING; CALL SCHWAB, PAYNE, PIEZ, HURLEY

HYLAN TO FACE GRAFT HUNTERS

He Will Have Free Swing as Voluntary Witness at Hearing To-day.

WON'T STOP HIRSHFIELD

E. R. Bruckner Appointed to Prosecute Building Grafters Before Grand Jury.

Mayor Hylan will be the star witness to-day before the Lockwood Housing Committee when the investigation turns attention to city contracts. The Mayor indicated yesterday that he would appear as a voluntary witness to submit to cross-examination, but at the same time refused to call off his Commissioner of Accounts, whose inquiry is causing the State committee much annoyance.

After they had completed their programme for to-day's session in City Hall, the members of the committee in conference with Samuel Undermyer, chief counsel, and his associates, worked out a plan for complete reorganization of the criminal department of the investigation.

Enory R. Bruckner, a Partner in Elitist Root's Firm, Was Chosen to Take Charge of the Criminal Prosecutions Before the Grand Jury.

He will have a staff of six or seven lawyers to assist in the trials. Indictments will come out fast enough in the next few weeks to keep several trials running at the same time, counsel for the committee assert. It is the intention to press for trials as fast as indictments are presented rather than to permit the criminal cases to pile up.

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THE NEW YORK HERALD

NEXT TO LAST PAGE

Draft Exemptions and Shipyard Plans Scattered Wild About Warehouse Floor

RECORDS of draft exemptions, blue prints for the construction of shipyards, and a mass of data vital to the settlement of claims against the Government, were lost when three Southern districts of the Shipping Board were consolidated at New Orleans, it was brought out yesterday at the hearing on shipping operations.

Dozens of files containing valuable records were piled, loosely bound, in a warehouse. An auction sale was held in the place and the records were found scattered about under the feet of the crowd, sticking in cracks in the walls and subjected to the weather. By procedure such as this the important business, involving millions of dollars, was reduced to a hopeless, jumbled mass.

Nation's Industries Absorb All Service Men Seeking Work Since Armistice.

3,491,206 FROM ARMY

Great Task Accomplished Without Disturbance—States and Societies Help.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.

Reports in the possession of the War Department show that practically every man enrolled in the United States Army at the time of the armistice has been absorbed by industry between the dates of November 11, 1918, and to-day.

This conclusion is approximated to a certain extent, for the department has figures only concerning those men who made application for placements through the instrumentality built up by the War Department to find positions for the men who were in the army. Generalizations of reports, however, indicate that every man who wanted a job procured one, and that the absorption by industry of America's great army was accomplished without great economic disturbance or without material distress.

The magnitude of this accomplishment may be gathered from the fact that on November 11, 1918, the day of the armistice, the United States Army had enrolled a total of 3,703,273 officers and men. Of these 189,426 were officers, while 3,513,847 were in the ranks. To-day the total of officers and men in the United States Army is 212,067.

A large portion of the men in the army now have been enlisted since the armistice, but, assuming that the total number of men in the army to-day represents what is left of the wartime force, it follows that 3,491,206 men were taken out of the army and given over to industry.

Following the Armistice the War Department Built Up an Industrial Service Under the Leadership of Col. Arthur Woods, who had the Title of Assistant to the Secretary of War.

The records of the office of the chief of the bureau of information of the War Department, Major Matthews, show that from December 1, 1918, to June 19, 1919, 1,452,361 discharged soldiers registered for employment, and that of these 1,062,045 were placed.

From September 20, 1919, to January 19, 1920, the figures were 488,105 registered and 364,667 placed. Major Matthews said they were unable to record figures showing the number of unemployed men in the State of New York whose names were registered for employment were 444,957, while those placed totalled 151,593.

The Task of the Government in Reabsorbing its Military Forces into Industry Included Soldiers as well as Soldiers, so that the problem represented the reabsorption of more than 4,000,000 men into both branches of the service.

The armistice meant not only the demobilization of the fighting forces, but also the change to peace time production of wartime industry. It was under these difficult industrial conditions and the demobilization proceeding at an unprecedented speed that the men were to be returned to peace time occupations.

The War Department's agency for placing men in industry was assisted by various State and private welfare organizations. In addition to the instrumentalities built up by States and cities, organizations like the American Legion, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and the W. C. C. F. rendered valuable assistance, while the commercial clubs, newspapers, business concerns and individuals all rendered help.

Assessment to Be Levied.

Mr. Bohm declared labor will need a great defense fund for the fight against the open shop. He said an assessment will be levied on the 1,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor. A vast amount of money can be raised in this way, Mr. Bohm said. It was his opinion that the council for a starve probably would ask a fund of \$20,000,000.

"We have received so many warnings and so much information about the plans of big business interests relative to the 'American' or open shop plan which is to be introduced on a national scale," he continued, "that we are now thoroughly alive to the situation and will be badly crippled. At best Mr. Bohm could estimate there are 1,000,000 persons, or a national scale."

Figures compiled by Mr. Bohm show, he said, that there are between 17,000 and 175,000 union men and women out of employment at the present time in this city. The clothing industry alone has 50,000 out of work. The textile industry is virtually at a standstill. Mr. Bohm said, and 12,000 of the 15,000 cloth hat and cap makers have been laid off. The building trades are also badly crippled. At best Mr. Bohm could estimate there are 1,000,000 persons, or a national scale."

He cited the case of the National Shipbuilding Company's plant at Savannah, Ga., which cost \$285,000 to build. This plant was one of the finest on the Atlantic seaboard and had a stock of materials valued at \$245,000. The yard and materials were sold six weeks ago, Mr. Richardson testified, for \$39,500, although the Shipping Board had standing bids submitted last December

Additional disclosures showing waste, mismanagement and actual corruption in the Government construction and operation of merchant ships led Representative Joseph Walsh, chairman of the Congress Committee on United States Shipping Board Operations, which is conducting an inquiry at the Federal Building, to announce last night that high officials would be called before the committee within the next few days.

Mr. Walsh said that in addition to Admiral William S. Benson, the present chairman of the Shipping Board, the committee also would request the presence of John Barton Payne, Charles M. Schwab, Charles E. Piez and Edward N. Hurley, all of whom have at one time been in charge either of the Shipping Board or the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

At the close of the hearing yesterday afternoon Chairman Walsh announced that he had just received a telegram from Admiral Benson assuring him that all records, as well as the officials and employees of the Shipping Board, would be at the disposal of the committee at any time or place the committee might desire. Commander Abner B. Clements, assistant to Admiral Benson, was present at the hearing and will be called to testify to-day.

Waste in Every Branch.

The testimony consisted chiefly of explanations and elaborations by John F. Richardson, secretary and statistician of the Walsh committee, of the general charges contained in a report submitted Tuesday by him and A. M. Fisher, who have spent more than a year gathering their information. Mr. Richardson was on the stand all day. Frequently Chairman Walsh and Representative Steele asked him for specific information to substantiate the charges contained in the report. Usually he was able to give from memory one or more cases involving the point at hand, and when he was unable to do this he assured them that he could produce the documentary proof either from his files or the files of the Shipping Board.

Mr. Richardson testified that practically no branch of the Shipping Board's activities was free from waste, fraud and corruption, and that undue political influences operated to prevent the management of shipping on sound business principles.

All these elements, he said, entered into the allocation of ships during and after the war, into the construction and fitting of ships, and now enters especially into the sale of surplus materials and supplies.

Political influences, he said, made themselves felt in keeping ships which the board had at its disposal from being allocated to well established companies, and turned them over instead to "war babies" just organized and operated by men who had no shipping experience whatever. One of the most flagrant examples of this, he said, was the allocation of ships and shipping to Victor Fox, a dealer in theatrical costumes.

Mr. Richardson said that no attempt was made to inquire into the reliability of the concerns which asked for ships. Even now, he said, only such vessels as are owned by "Dun's" and Bradstreet's are consulted. Allocation, he said, has been performed by a "director of operations" under the Shipping Board, who "commandeered" vessels from established lines and reallocated them to private companies. He declared that there were instances of ships being turned over to companies in which relatives of men connected with the Shipping Board were financially interested.

200 Companies Now Operating.

Asked specifically for companies which he would place in the "war baby" class, the witness named the American Shipping Company, the Jacksonville Shipping Company, the South Atlantic Chartering Company and the Kingsley Company of New York. There are now about 200 companies operating ships for the board. Mr. Richardson said this number would have to be cut in half before the board's division of operations could be able to run the ships with any kind of success.

Among the established shipping concerns which were unable to get allocations when they needed them he named the Luckenbach Line, the Kerr-Clegg Line and the Robert Dollar Line.

Sales of surplus materials have been made at far below the market value, he said, admitting, however, that no one could expect the Government to make money on materials which in many cases had depreciated.

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Charge Millions Lost to U. S. Invested in Worthless Securities.

SOFT FOR 'WAR BABIES'

Ships Given Novices, but Old Established Lines Allowed None.

PLANTS SOLD FOR A SONO

Construction Yards Costing Millions Released for Almost Negligible Sum.

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